

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SMITH & HAWKEN, LTD.,
a Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

GARDENDANCE, INC., a North
Carolina Corporation, and MARK
DONLEY, an individual,

Defendants.

No. C 04-1664 SBA

ORDER

[Docket No. 78]

On July 28, 2005 this Court issued an order granting Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment [docket no. 76.] On July 29, 2005, final judgment was entered in favor of Plaintiff [docket no. 77]. On August 8, 2005 Defendants filed a Motion for Reconsideration of this Court's Order of July 28, 2005, granting Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment [docket no. 78.]

BACKGROUND

Smith & Hawken, Ltd. ("Plaintiff") sells home and garden products nationwide. Among its many products, Plaintiff sells an outdoor copper torch, product number 759704.

Gardendance, Inc. and Mark Donley ("Defendants") also sell outdoor torches. On March 3, 1999, Defendants were granted a certificate of registration by the United States Copyright Office for two of their torch designs. One of the two torches is an unadorned copper torch ("Contemporary Torch"). Only the copyright for this torch was at issue in this action.

On January 15, 2004, Defendants sent Plaintiff a "cease and desist" letter offering settlement, but threatening legal action. On April 28, 2004, Plaintiff filed a complaint for declaratory relief. On May 11, 2004, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint in which Plaintiff sought declarations of invalidity of Defendants' copyright in the Contemporary Torch and of non-infringement. On June

1 25, 2004, Defendants answered and asserted six counterclaims, five of which this Court dismissed
2 with prejudice on February 8, 2005. Plaintiff then moved for summary judgment on its claims for
3 declaratory relief and the remaining counterclaim, arguing that Defendants' copyright is invalid and
4 that Plaintiff has not infringed any copyright-protected elements of Defendants' torch. This Court
5 granted Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment by Order entered July 28, 2005. Defendants filed
6 the instant motion for reconsideration on August 8, 2005.

7 **LEGAL STANDARD**

8 "A district court may reconsider its grant of summary judgment under either Federal Rule of
9 Civil Procedure 59(e) (motion to alter or amend a judgment) or Rule 60(b) (relief from judgment)."
10 *School Dist. No. 1, Mult-Nomah County, Oregon v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F. 3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir.
11 1993). Reconsideration under Rule 59(e) is appropriate if the district court (1) is presented with
12 newly-discovered evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust,
13 or (3) if there is an intervening change in controlling law. *Id.* There may also be other, highly
14 unusual circumstances warranting reconsideration. *Id.*

15 Rule 60(b) allows a court to set aside a judgment only upon a showing of:

16 (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence
17 which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial
18 under Rule 59(b); (3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or extrinsic),
19 misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party; (4) the judgment is void; (5)
20 the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which
it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the
judgment should have prospective application; or (6) any other reason justifying relief
from the operation of the judgment.

21 Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

22 Whether to grant or deny a motion for reconsideration lies within the discretion of the court.
23 See *McCarthy v. Mayo*, 827 F.2d 1310, 1314 (9th Cir. 1987). In order to succeed on a motion for
24 reconsideration, the movant "must set forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the
25 court to reverse its prior decision." *Mateo v. M/S Kiso*, 805 F. Supp. 761, 786 (N.D. Cal. 1991)
26 (citations omitted). A motion for reconsideration "is not the proper vehicle for revisiting issues that
27 were decided, . . . or for a recapitulation of the cases and arguments considered by the court before
28 rendering its original decision, . . ." *In re Worlds of Wonder Sec. Litig.*, 814 F. Supp. 850, 874

1 (N.D. Cal. 1993) (citations omitted), modified on other grounds, 35 F.3d 1407 (9th Cir. 1993).

2 **DISCUSSION**

3 Motions under Rule 59 must be filed within ten days of the date the order was entered. Fed.
 4 R. Civ. P. 59(e). In computing the ten-day period, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and legal
 5 holidays are excluded. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a). The Court's order granting summary judgment was
 6 filed and entered into the docket on July 28, 2005. Defendants filed their motion for reconsideration
 7 on August 8, 2005, which is within ten days of the entry of the order. Thus, Defendants' motion is
 8 timely under Rule 59.

9 Defendants' motion is also timely under Rule 60(b). Though a notice of appeal has been
 10 filed in this case,¹ this Court still has jurisdiction to resolve Defendants' motion for reconsideration.
 11 Typically, once a notice of appeal is filed, the district court loses jurisdiction over the matters being
 12 appealed. *Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Southwest Marine Inc.*, 242 F.3d 1163, 1166 (9th Cir.
 13 2001). Under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a)(4)(B)(I), such a notice of appeal does not
 14 become effective, however, and the district court does not lose jurisdiction, until the district court
 15 rules on all Rule 60(b) motions filed no later than ten days after judgment is entered. *Miller v.*
 16 *Marriott Int'l., Inc.*, 300 F.3d 1061, 1063-64 (9th Cir. 2002). Final judgment was entered in favor of
 17 Plaintiff on July 29, 2005. Defendants' filed the instant motion for reconsideration less than 10 days
 18 later.

19 Defendants' two-page motion fails to identify under which Rule of Civil Procedure it seeks to
 20 have this Court reconsider the July 28, 2005 order. While it was timely filed under Rule 59(e) and
 21 Rule 60(b), Defendants utterly fail to meet the requisite showing under either rule.²

22 Reconsideration under Rule 59(e) is appropriate if the district court (1) is presented with

23 ¹Defendants filed a notice of appeal of this Court's July 28, 2005 Order and Final Judgment on
 24 August 30, 2005.

25 ²The Court observes that Civil Local Rule 7-9 is inapplicable to the instant motion. That Rule
 26 applies only to requests for reconsideration brought "[b]efore the entry of judgment adjudicating all of
 27 the claims and the rights and liabilities of all the parties in a case . . ." Civil L.R. 7-9(a). Here, final
 28 judgment was entered in favor of Plaintiff prior to filing of the motion for reconsideration. Conse-
 quently, to the extent Defendants' Motion for Leave to File a Motion for Reconsideration filed
 on September 8, 2005 [docket no. 93] is premised on Civil Local Rule 7-9, such motion is unnecessary
 and the Court hereby DENIES it as moot.

United States District Court

For the Northern District of California

1 newly discovered evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust,
2 or (3) there is an intervening changed in controlling law or if there are other highly unusual
3 circumstances warranting reconsideration. *Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County, Or.*, 5 F.3d at
4 1262. Defendants' motion fails to assert, either by way of fact or legal authority, any of these
5 grounds as a basis for reconsideration.

6 Similarly, Defendants fail to assert any of the grounds specifically enumerated in Rule 60(b)
7 subsections (1) through (5) upon which this Court could set aside a judgment. The only possible
8 basis for Defendants' motion under Rule 60(b) would be the catch-all provision at subsection (6),
9 "any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment." Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(6).
10 Defendants assert that defense counsel brought with him the two torches at issue in this case for the
11 summary judgment hearing scheduled for July 26, 2005. "By failing to consider the actual torches
12 the court has deprived defendants of their right to a fair hearing and due process of law." Mot. at 2.
13 Defendants' contention is frivolous.

14 First, the Court notes pursuant to Civil L.R. 7-1(b) and as reiterated in this Court's Civil
15 Standing Order, the Court may, in its discretion, adjudicate motions without oral argument. Civil
16 L.R. 7-1(b). Thus, there is no requirement that the Court hold a hearing, particularly where, as here,
17 it had no questions of the parties, and neither party requested oral argument. Second, the torches
18 Defendants would have this Court consider are not newly discovered items of evidence that could
19 not have been previously presented to the Court; in point of fact, the Smith & Hawken torch and the
20 Contemporary Torch were the subjects of the litigation. Had Defendants wished the Court to
21 consider the actual torches before its disposition of the motion for summary judgment they could
22 have lodged such torches with the Court as exhibits. Third, Plaintiff submitted several photographs
23 of both Plaintiff's and Defendants' torches in support of its summary judgment motion, which was
24 adequate. *See Declaration of Lauro Franco in Support of Smith & Hawken's Motion for Summary*
25 *Judgment, Exhs. F & G.* Defendants provide no basis for their view that consideration of the *actual*
26 torches would justify relief from the Court's July 28, 2005 Order.

27 Defendants also assert the Court's July 28, 2005 Order gives a license to Plaintiff and
28 similarly situated importers "to copy the copyrighted works of American artists with impunity, so

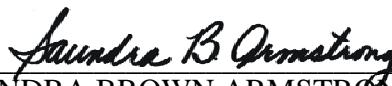
United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

1 long as the works are useful in any manner." Mot. at 2. This is erroneous. Rather, as the Court
2 found, only sculptural elements that can be identified separately from, and are capable of existing
3 independently of, the utilitarian aspects of the article receive copyright protection. 17 U.S.C. § 101.
4 Defendants failed to submit any evidence that their torch possessed any separable, artistic elements
5 that would be subject to copyright protection. Consequently, the Court found that "[b]ased on the
6 evidence in the record, the torch appears to be a plain and wholly functional device." July 28, 2005
7 at 6. Furthermore, while a sufficiently original combination of numerous, non-original elements can
8 merit copyright protection for the whole, Defendants failed to provide any argument that their
9 "compilation is original, and in fact failed to even address Plaintiff's assertion that it is not." *Id.* at 7.
10 For these reasons, the Court granted Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment. By this inaccurate
11 and inappropriately skewed characterization of the Court's Order, Defendants improperly seek to
12 revisit issues that they either ignored or inadequately addressed during the briefing and that have
13 already been decided by this Court.

14 Defendants have failed to set forth any facts or law of a strongly convincing nature that
15 would induce this Court to reverse its prior decision. Consequently, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED
16 THAT Defendants' motion for reconsideration is DENIED.

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 Dated: 2/24/06
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28



SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG
United States District Judge